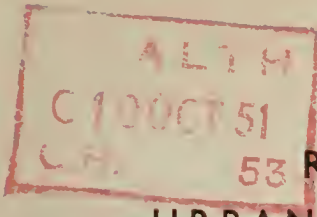
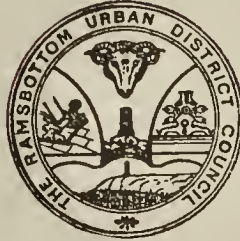


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RAMSBOTTOM  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

1950

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RAMSBOTTOM:  
N. WHITWORTH, PARADISE STREET.



RAMSBOTTOM  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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RAMSBOTTOM:  
N. WHITWORTH, PARADISE STREET.

## RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL 1950

#### CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR H. C. RANDELL, J.P., (until May 1950)

COUNCILLOR R. CROWTHER, J.P. (from May 1950)

#### COUNCILLORS :

H. BRADLEY

J. KAY

\*W. S. CLARK

W. M. MELLOR

†M. CRAWSHAW

A. MOONEY

\*T. R. HAWORTH

H. SHEPHERD

\*J. HOGAN

\*B. J. SMITH

W. HOLDEN, J.P.

\*A. WARD, C.C.

\*G. HOLT, J.P.

† Chairman of the Health Committee

\* Members of the Health Committee

# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

HARRY KELLETT, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.I. ; Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.I.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

DAVID J. EMM, M.S.I.A.

CLERK

NORMAN RICHARDSON (from 9th January, 1950)



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MARKET PLACE,  
RAMSBOTTOM.

31st July, 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1950 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

The Registrar General's estimate of 14,440 for the mid-1950 population corresponded very closely with the findings of the 1951 census which gave an actual population figure of 14,587.

There has been no undue incidence of infectious disease or unusual cause of mortality. The corrected death rate was 13.5 per 1,000 population compared with the national rate of 11.6. The corrected birth rate stood at 15.2 and was very near the national rate of 15.8. There were no maternal deaths and the infant mortality rate of 24 per 1,000 births was again below the average for the country.

Attention has been directed during the year to improvements in the hygiene of food premises and the new model byelaws were adopted by the Council. Unsatisfactory private water supplies are being dealt with and the Council won a legal action requiring property owners to provide a mains water supply to 29 houses in the Turn area.

Extensive sampling of raw milk supplies showed that over 7% of the samples contained tubercle bacilli. All samples of heat treated milk and tuberculin tested milk were free from tuberculous infection and this emphasizes the need to boil all raw milk before use. The testing of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli takes several weeks and it is possible that infected milk is delivered to the public for a period of 12-16 weeks, a state of affairs which is most unsatisfactory.

An excess of lead was detected in draught beer at five licensed premises due to the use of lead pipes. It is the first customer who is likely to get the heaviest dose of lead after the beer has stood in the pipes for some hours. Action by the Chief Sanitary Inspector resulted in the lead pipes being replaced by stainless steel ones.

During the year 37 houses were erected by the Council and 4 by private enterprise. The number of applicants for re-housing was 441. A greater building rate is essential if housing requirements are to be satisfied within the next ten years.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and help and to record my appreciation of the services of Mr. Kellett, your Chief Sanitary Inspector and of the other members of the staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.



Section A

VITAL STATISTICS  
FOR THE YEAR  
1950

### Statistics of the Area, 1950

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Population (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	15,530
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1950	...	...	...	...	...	14,440
Number of inhabited houses—						
(a) Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	4,390
(b) End of 1950	...	...	...	...	...	5,128
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£81,823
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£324

### Vital Statistics

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	200	111	89	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid- 1950 = Crude 14·3 Adjusted 15·2
	Illegitimate	7	4	3	
	Total	207	115	92	
Still Births		5	3	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 24
Deaths		230	118	112	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1950 = Crude 15·9 Adjusted 13·5
England and Wales		{ Birth rate ... .. 15·8 Death rate... .. 11·6			

### Age Period of Deaths

					Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Between 15 and 25 years	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Between 25 and 45 years	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
Between 45 and 65 years	...	...	...	...	24	17	41
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	78	90	168
					118	112	230

### Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes ... ..	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality ... ..	Nil	Nil

### Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	24
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	25
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	Nil

### Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	34
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil

### COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Deaths of Infants under one year of age:* The infantile mortality rate was 24 per 1000 live births. As will be seen from Table I this is the third lowest rate ever recorded in Ramsbottom. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 29.8 per 1000.

*Maternal Mortality:* For the fourth successive year there have been no deaths from diseases or accidents of pregnancy or child-birth.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis:* There were 2 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis as compared with 6 in 1949 and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.14 per 1000, compared with 0.36 for England and Wales. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1950 was less than in the previous year.

*Birth Rate:* This was 14.3 per 1000 residents, the lowest rate recorded since 1942, and with a death rate of 15.9 there was an excess of deaths over births of 23.

*Still Birth Rate:* The total number of registered still births during 1950 was 5 as compared with 9 in the previous year. This corresponds to a rate of 24 per 1000 total births.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1950	1949
ALL CAUSES	230	199
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	1	6
Tuberculosis, other .....	1	0
Syphilitic Disease .....	0	1
Diphtheria .....	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0
Meningococcal infections .....	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	0	0
Measles .....	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	6	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	2	0
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus (F), Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) .....	1	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	23	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	0
Diabetes .....	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	43	30
Coronary disease, angina .....	34	} 72
Hypertension with heart disease .....	11	
Other heart diseases .....	50	
Other circulatory disease .....	2	13
Influenza .....	0	2
Pneumonia .....	3	4
Bronchitis .....	16	11
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	0	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	0	0
Other digestive disorders .....	0	4
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	6
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	1	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	0	0
Congenital malformations .....	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	11	11
Suicide .....	4	1
Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	3
All other accidents .....	5	6
Homicide and operations of war .....	0	0

**TABLE I**  
**RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1950 TO 1930**

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis all Forms Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births			
1950	14,440	15.9	14.3	24	25	Nil	24	Nil	.14
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45
1944	13,450	13.31	15.98	60.5	60	66.66	35.87	Nil	.67
1943	13,730	14.13	15.8	64.5	60.3	111.1	18.4	4.52	.29
1942	14,240	15.17	13.48	62	65	Nil	35	Nil	.21
1941	14,890	12.5	11.5	55	51	167	65	10.9	.47
1940	14,850	14.2	10.7	56	57	Nil	42	Nil	.34
1939	14,970	11.88	11.42	63	64	Nil	45	5.59	.27
1938	14,940	11.6	11.0	30	18	500	62	11.36	.33
1937	15,030	12.3	11.8	56	58	Nil	48	5.34	.47
1936	15,190	13.5	12.1	81	78	142	60	5.07	.66
1935	15,220	12.6	11.3	46	46	Nil	28	5.6	.79
1934	15,220	11.4	12.2	59	54	250	31	5.20	.92
1933	15,362	13.3	11.7	62	60	90	48	Nil	.79
1932	14,900	13.4	9.7	82	70	400	93	6.21	.60
1931	15,050	13.9	11.6	96	100	Nil	53	5.37	.53
1930	14,660	14.6	12.6	64	55	333	41	10.75	.89

**TABLE III**  
**RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS**  
**MEAN RATES FOR 1935—1949**

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION			Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	
1935—1939	11.5	12.3	0.40	55
1936—1940	11.4	12.6	0.32	57
1937—1941	11.2	12.4	0.30	52
1938—1942	11.5	13.0	0.27	53
1939—1943	12.5	13.5	0.27	60
1940—1944	13.4	13.8	0.27	59
1941—1945	14.2	13.9	0.29	54
1942—1946	15.5	14.4	0.33	53
1943—1947	17.0	14.9	0.33	49
1944—1948	17.3	15.3	0.30	40
1945—1949	17.0	15.3	0.33	33



TABLE II

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General.

	England and Wales	126 C.B's. & Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Rams- bottom
RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION					
<b>Births.</b>					
Live Births ... ..	15·80	17·60	16·70	17·80	14·30
Still Births ... ..	0·37	0·45	0·38	0·36	0·34
<b>Deaths.</b>					
All Causes ... ..	11·60	12·30	11·60	11·80	15·90
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Diphtheria ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tuberculosis ... ..	0·36	0·42	0·33	0·39	0·14
Influenza ... ..	0·10	0·09	0·10	0·07	0·00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencepha- litis ... ..	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·00
Pneumonia ... ..	0·46	0·49	0·45	0·48	0·21
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid fever ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00
Paratyphoid fever ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·00
Scarlet fever ... ..	1·50	1·56	1·61	1·23	1·93
Whooping Cough ... ..	3·60	3·97	3·15	3·21	2·83
Diphtheria ... ..	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·00
Erysipelas ... ..	0·17	0·19	0·16	0·17	0·06
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	8·39	8·76	8·36	6·57	13·40
Pneumonia ... ..	0·70	0·77	0·61	0·50	1·10
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					
(1) Paralytic ... ..	0·13	0·12	0·11	0·08	0·00
(2) Non-Paralytic ... ..	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·05	0·00
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS					
<b>Deaths.</b>					
All causes under 1 year of age ...	29·80(a)	33·80	29·40	26·30	24·00
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... ..	1·90	2·20	1·60	1·00	0·00
RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS					
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia ... ..	5·81	7·43	4·33	6·03	0·00

(a)—Per 1,000 related births.









Section B

GENERAL PROVISION  
OF  
HEALTH SERVICES

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

---

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban Council:— The control of infectious disease; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs (Milk, ice-cream etc.) for bacteriological examination; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND  
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1941—1950

DISEASE	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Scarlet Fever ...	28	23	25	8	20	72	69	74	22	39
Diphtheria ...	—	—	13	2	3	12	6	16	9	31
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	194	11	263	172	97	104	38	190	38	201
Whooping Cough ...	41	22	18	39	12	66	17	16	11	166
Pneumonia ...	16	13	27	12	22	22	23	23	21	28
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	1	8	3	5	2	5	5	5	6	9
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	5	9	3	5	10	12	10	8	6	10
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis...	5	4	3	1	5	3	6	8	2	2
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid " B " ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	295	93	360	247	172	299	176	341	119	495

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1950

19

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED														Cases re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospi-tal
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS														
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total Deaths		
Scarlet Fever ...	28	—	—	2	—	9	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Measles ...	194	4	19	40	33	27	67	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Whooping Cough ...	41	4	2	5	7	9	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Pneumonia ...	16	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	6	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	285	9	22	47	41	45	94	9	1	1	6	9	1	—	36	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1950

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	28	8	4	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	2	3	1
Measles ...	194	-	-	-	-	4	29	72	32	-	2	47	8
Whooping Cough ...	41	1	1	3	-	1	-	7	14	2	2	6	4
Pneumonia ...	16	4	6	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	5	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Dysentery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals ...	295	15	13	10	1	14	33	79	48	2	9	58	13



## TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1950

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 ... ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
5 to 10 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 ... ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 ... ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 55 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 ... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over... ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals ... ..	3	2	3	2	1	-	-	1
	5		5		1		1	

# PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1950

22

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year ... ..	18	14	32	9	3	12	27	17	44
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year ... ..	3	3	6	3	2	5	6	5	11
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of : (a) having died ... ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
(b) having left the district ... ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
(c) having recovered ... ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year ... ..	18	14	32	12	4	16	30	18	48

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### (i) **Infectious Diseases.**

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

### (ii) **Laboratory Facilities.**

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, fæces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Milk for Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Milk for Turbidity Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milk for Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Water for Bacteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Ice Cream for Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

The co-operation and advice of the laboratory staff, under the direction of Dr. T. M. Parker is greatly appreciated.

### (iii) **Whooping Cough.**

41 cases were notified, as against 22 cases in the previous year.

### (iv) **Scabies.**

Under modern conditions, there is little reason why there should be any cases of scabies, and with few exceptions most of the cases are due to carelessness. Two cases were treated at the School Clinic.

**(v) Tuberculosis.**

There were 5 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 5 of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

**(vi) Disinfection.**

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the year under review, thirteen houses were disinfected, the majority being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Section D

SANITARY  
CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MARKET PLACE,  
RAMSBOTTOM.

31st JULY, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting, in conjunction with the report of the Medical Officer of Health, my annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year 1950.

The year was noteworthy for the attention paid to private water supplies, particularly in view of the fact that the Council's decision to require the replacement of private water supplies by public water in one area was upheld by the Court. Progress in this direction is slow of necessity due to the rearmament programme, and its effect on the delivery of steel water mains. A record number of water samples were taken during the year, revealing many unsatisfactory private supplies.

The number of milk samples submitted for biological examination was increased, and the final result showed a marked increase over the previous year in the percentage of tuberculous samples. This is a serious matter, particularly in a district where the bulk of the milk sold is untreated milk. There is close co-operation with the Divisional Veterinary Officer in the matter.

The labour position in the Cleansing section of the Department continues to be a most serious matter. The Cleansing Staff have been continually below strength during the year, operating with a deficiency as high as 25%. This is due to the competition of industry, which offers higher wages, and to high sickness rate among older personnel, who form the bulk of the staff. It was not possible, due to the above reasons, to operate as frequent a collection service as is desirable.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Health Committee for their support and interest in the various public health matters dealt with during the year, and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I wish to record my thanks to the Medical Officer for his help and advice, and to the Health Department Staff for their loyal service.

Yours faithfully,

H. KELLETT,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

### Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

Number of Inhabited Houses	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES		
	With piped supply from mains	With piped supply from private sources	Without piped supply
5,128	4,559	569	30

There are no stand pipes in the district.

(a) PUBLIC.—The public water supply is provided and maintained by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey, and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year the Water Board took 178 samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains, and on common service pipes.

Three samples were taken by the Department of the public supply all of which were satisfactory; the Water Board report that the results of analysis of 223 bacteriological and 50 chemical samples have been satisfactory.

(b) PRIVATE.—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. One hundred and ninety-nine bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected.

The results of these samples are shown in the following table:



# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

29

Supply No.	No. of Houses Supplied	Other Prop- erties Supplied	Particulars of Samples taken						
			Probable No. of Coliform organisms per 100 cc. Water						
			90 and 160	11-50	3-10	1 and 2	Nil	Total No. of Samples	
			180 +						
1	58	8	9	4	23	16	10	31	93
2	43	1	6	5	4	4	6	3	28
3	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
4	30	-	1	3	5	5	-	4	18
5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
6	43	1	6	1	13	4	2	3	29
7	91	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
8	15	-	-	1	1	5	2	1	10
9-14	15	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	12
Totals ...	305	14	26	16	50	35	23	49	199

Extensive examination and sampling of private water supplies throughout the district took place during the year, many of which were found to be unsound bacteriologically and were frequently inadequate in quantity.

The work was concentrated primarily on the Turn area, and areas in Burnley Road, Edenfield, Ducie Street, Ramsbottom and Geoffrey Street, Hazelhurst, involving in all 305 houses.

In the case of the Turn area, statutory notices were served under Section 138 Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by Section 30 Water Act, 1945, requiring the owners to provide mains water to thirty-nine houses. The owners' appeal against the notices on 29 houses was heard at Bury in May and June over a period of two days. The case aroused considerable interest among adjoining authorities. Judgement was given in November against the appellants.

In the case of four houses at Turn, work was carried out by the Local Authority in default of notices not complied with by the owner.

The Water Board were requested to extend mains in three areas, and in two areas the owners extended the mains to supply seven cottages, previously on private supplies.

Progress in the provision of mains water is being greatly hampered by the long delivery dates for steel water mains.

### **Sewage Disposal.**

The sewage disposal works are situated at Summerseat. They embody detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. No important changes were made during the year.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

No official action was taken during the year. There is close liaison with the District Inspector (Mr. H. J. Greenhouse), Lancashire Rivers Board.

### Closet Accommodation.

The following conversions were carried out during the year :—

16 Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets.

1 Pail Closet converted to Fresh Water Closet.

During the year the Council increased the grant towards the conversion of waste water closets from £5, to a maximum of £10 per conversion to fresh water closets.

#### ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1950.

Privy Middens...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	170
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	1,009
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	3,474

### Public Cleansing.

Types of receptacles in use at the beginning of the year :—

Privy Middens...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	171
Dry Ash Pits	...	...	...	...	...	23
Dustbins (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	4,712

#### (a) Refuse Collection.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse, salvage and kitchen waste, is carried out by direct labour. Two S. & D. Freighters and one Karrier Bantam, all 7 cu. yd. capacity, are engaged on this work. A second new S. & D. Freighter came into service in February, 1950.

The normal establishment of Cleansing Staff consists of one foreman, three drivers, two tipmen and twelve ashbinmen. The labour problem has reached serious proportions, the recruitment of personnel being extremely difficult due to the competition of the more remunerative local industries. The provision of an adequate refuse collection service becomes more and more difficult, when the Department is continually operating with a depleted staff.

The Cleansing Staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of water-proof clothing bi-annually.

A 44-hour week has been in operation since October 1948; this is spread over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days during November to February; and 5 days during the remainder of the year. A special collection of trade refuse is made on Saturday mornings during the 5-day week period, by one vehicle.

### **(b) Refuse Disposal.**

House and trade refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Blackburn Road, Edenfield. Every effort is made to conform to the Ministry of Health requirements for controlled tips. These requirements yield excellent results, but their implementation is difficult when faced by labour shortages and lack of suitable covering material. It is hoped to use some degree of mechanisation in the coming year to deal with this problem.

Two tip attendants are normally employed on the tip. The Miller Street tip was closed and fenced off during the year, and now reverts to the owners of the land.

A new tip is urgently required in the southern part of the district, and this matter is having the consideration of the Council.

The contents of pail closets are collected by a special night soil tank, and are discharged via a special chute to the sewer.

### **(c) Salvage.**

Kitchen waste is collected from some 160 kitchen waste bins in various parts of the town and delivered to and processed by the Rochdale Corporation Cleansing Department. The processed waste in the form of "puddings" is sold to local pig-keepers.

In view of the fact that this service is running at a financial loss, application was made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to be released from the direction order to collect this material. A decision has not been received in this connection.

The Health Committee decided to recommence the collection of waste paper and cardboard in view of the national need for this material. The co-operation of the public in keeping this vital raw material separate from house refuse is essential in making this scheme of salvage a success.

**(d) Expenditure.**

The nett cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951, was £5,965 6s. 0d., compared with £5,891 0s. 6d. for the previous year.

**(e) Provision of Dustbins.**

128 dustbins were supplied under this scheme during the year to the owners of property.

**(f) Salvage of Materials.**

91 tons of salvage were recovered during the year ending 31st March, 1951, and the income from the sale of these materials amounted to £274 2s. 6d.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspec- tions	Revisits	Total Visits
Housing—Housing Act ... ..	19	6	25
Housing—Public Health Act ... ..	32	49	81
Other Visits—Public Health Act ... ..	41	35	76
Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	—	1	1
Temporary Dwellings ... ..	13	10	23
Vermin Infestations ... ..	2	1	3
Infectious Diseases ... ..	35	6	41
Water Supply ... ..	13	19	32
Water Samples ... ..	202	—	202
Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	110	62	172
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C.'s ... ..	20	20	40
Drainage ... ..	99	162	261
Refuse Accommodation ... ..	177	50	227
Public Cleansing ... ..	108	15	123
Public Conveniences ... ..	42	1	43
Mortuary ... ..	5	1	6
Dairies ... ..	4	1	5
Bakehouses ... ..	12	—	12
Food Preparing Premises ... ..	21	4	25
General Food Premises ... ..	1	—	1
Licensed Premises ... ..	28	17	45
Restaurants ... ..	3	—	3
Slaughterhouses ... ..	4	—	4
Ice Cream Samples ... ..	68	—	68
Milk Samples (Bacteriological) ... ..	135	—	135
Other Samples (with County) ... ..	29	—	29
Meat Inspection ... ..	268	19	287
Food Inspection ... ..	22	—	22
Food Poisoning ... ..	3	—	3
Factories Act ... ..	35	16	51
Outworkers ... ..	9	3	12
Shops ... ..	18	1	19
Schools ... ..	14	—	14
Offensive Trades ... ..	2	1	3
Smoke Abatement ... ..	8	5	13
Rodent Control ... ..	39	43	82
Keeping of Animals ... ..	5	3	8
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	73	3	76
	1,719	554	2,273

## Notices Served.

Informal Notices ... ..	197
Statutory Notices ... ..	39



## DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

**(a) Housing.**

HOUSES WITH:—	Found or defective	Remedied
Defective Roofs ... ..	6	1
Defective Downspouts, Eaves, and Gutters ... ..	11	6
Defective Pointing and Rendering ... ..	3	—
Other External Defects ... ..	7	2
Penetrating Dampness ... ..	9	2
Defective Plaster ... ..	7	2
Minor Internal Defects ... ..	7	3
Unsatisfactory Cooking facilities ... ..	2	—
Defective Yard Paving ... ..	1	—
No. of houses involved:		
Unfit ... ..	—	—
Partially unfit ... ..	26	11

**(b) Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.**

[illegible]

	Found or de- fective	Reme- died
<b>(c) Drainage.</b>		
Choked Drainage ... ..	36	33
Defective Drainage ... ..	16	11
Old Drains Tested ... ..	—	4
New Drains inspected and passed ... ..	—	91
Colour Tests ... ..	—	5
Smoke Tests ... ..	—	20
Defective Septic Tanks ... ..	2	—
Untreated Drainage connected to Septic Tank ... ..	—	1

**(d) General.**

Offensive Accumulations ... ..	1	—
Dirty Houses ... ..	1	—
Verminous Premises, excluding Bed Bugs ... ..	1	1
Flooded Cellars and Sub-Floors ... ..	4	1
Other Nuisances ... ..	1	1
Offensive Effluvia ... ..	2	1

**(e) Shops.**

Ventilation ... ..	2	—
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	2	—
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	2	—
Other offences ... ..	1	—

**(f) Licensed Premises.**

Lighting ... ..	1	—
Washing Facilities ... ..	5	—
Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	14	—
Internal Drainage ... ..	3	—
Beer cellar floors ... ..	12	—
Beer cellars, lime washing ... ..	5	—
Lead pipes ... ..	5	3





## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	9	5	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. ...	130	46	7	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	139	51	7	—

### (2) Cases in which Defects were found :

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	6	10	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	7	10	—	7	—

### OUTWORKERS.

There are six outworkers registered with the local authority; four employed in the weaving of textile fabrics; one making gloves; one making slippers.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

There are thirty-nine factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year. Three complaints were received of the emission of black smoke. The factories were visited and the management and boilermen interviewed.

The main excuse for production of black smoke is usually the quality of the fuel, although this is not entirely responsible. Inefficient stoking, with lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of combustion, is partly responsible for emission of smoke and grit, and the fact that many boilers are hand fired, Shell type, Lancashire or Cornish boilers, notorious producers of black smoke. Warning letters were sent to the offending factories.

In September thirty-three letters asking for co-operation in smoke abatement, together with questionnaires were sent out to the whole of the firms using steam-raising plant in the district. Fourteen questionnaires were returned, in three cases staff indicated a desire to attend classes in Boiler House Practice, and in two cases the advice of an Engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was requested.

During the year one firm which was the cause of complaints of black smoke, installed an F.R.S. Smoke Eliminator door with good results.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

No cases of bug infestation were reported or discovered during the year.

When treatment is carried out by the Department, various types of residual spray, containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane are used. The sprays have generally been very efficient.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are six offensive trades in the district: 1 tripe boiler, 1 soap boiler, 3 gut scrapers, 1 tallow refiner.

## **Schools.**

During the year an inspection of the school meals service was carried out in twelve schools. The standard of accommodation is generally good, adequate washing facilities, hot water, hot cupboards and hot plates, storage cupboards, etc. being provided.

In one case an improvement to the dining hall was suggested to the Education Authorities.

The sanitary accommodation at two schools in rural parts of the district leave much to be desired. Turn County School is on pail closets and Buckhurst School is on privy middens. No sewers are available in either district.

The private water supply at Turn School has been replaced by mains water, and mains water is delivered daily in containers by the School Meals Service to Buckhurst School.

## **Rodent Control.**

Considerable work was done under this heading during the year, under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order, 1943. These were superseded by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, which came into force on the 1st April, 1950. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department.

(a) SURFACE INFESTATIONS.—During the year the following surface infestations were treated:—

## SURFACE INFESTATIONS

Types of Infestation	RATS						MICE
	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Miscellaneous	Business Premises	Survey	Total	All Classes
Reservoir ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Major ...	2	3	1	1	—	7	1
Minor ...	2	12	2	6	—	22	4
Total Treatments ...	4	15	3	8	—	30	5
No. of Points Baited ...	77	146	77	267	189	756	—
No. of Points Poisoned...	75	124	48	174	—	421	83
Estimated Kill ...	97	152	56	268	—	573	not known
Bodies Found ...	7	9	2	16	—	34	—

The Councils refuse tips received two treatments during the year, and the sewage works received two treatments.

These sites are subject to reinfestation from agricultural land and more particularly from the river. Infestation has been reduced to a minimum.

(b) SEWER TREATMENTS.

(1) MAINTENANCE TREATMENT.—Two took place during the year, one in February/March, the other in August. In the first case 49 manholes were poisoned with 10% arsenic and bread mash, 1 complete take and 16 partial takes occurred and two bodies were found. In the second case 97 manholes were poisoned with  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  zinc phosphide and sausage rusk, 11 good takes and 2 partial takes occurred.

(2) TEST-BAIT.—A 20% test baiting of the sewers was carried out in August between the above two treatments; 117 manholes were treated. Eleven complete and seven partial takes occurred.

The August test-bait and treatment were hampered by flooding of the sewers.

(c) RIVER IRWELL TREATMENT.

The Health Committee resolved to carry out a further treatment of certain portions of the River Irwell in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution passed by the Committee on the Co-ordinated Treatment of the Rivers Irwell, Croal and Roach, which on 1st September, 1949, resolved "that further treatments of the river bank be carried out in conjunction with block control treatment in depth as opportunity arose."

Eleven sections out of a total of twenty-eight previously treated were subjected to baiting and poisoning. Treatment was carried out in depth from the river bank and included thirteen factories.

Bait was laid at 1,842 points on alternate days, except in factories when four successive days' treatment was given; 644 poison baits (2½% zinc phosphide and sausage rusk) were laid. There were 29 "complete" takes, 244 "partial" takes, 391 "no" takes.

It is estimated from the quantity of bait taken that 1,120 rats were killed.

There appeared to be a reduction in the rat population in the areas treated and infestations in factories were low. The treatment was co-ordinated with Mr. H. Turner, Director of Cleansing, County Borough of Bury, on the boundary of the two districts. The River Irwell is so grossly polluted that it is for all practical purposes a sewer, and would thus appear to warrant at least a bi-annual treatment.

Councillors G. Holt and J. Hogan, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the Rodent Control Workable Area Committee No. 15 for the year 1950, this met at the offices of the various authorities constituting the Committee.

### **Mortuary.**

The control of the mortuary service was taken over by the Health Committee during the year. The interior and exterior of the building were redecorated and the stock of equipment renewed.

### **Exhumation.**

Under a Faculty granted by the Bishop of Manchester an exhumation took place at Holcombe Church. The whole operation was conducted to the satisfaction of the staff of the Health Department.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948. Sec. 50.**

In accordance with the requirements of the above section the body of a man found dead in the district was interred at Ramsbottom Cemetery.

**Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.**

Reduction in number of private water supplies.

Sewering of the Turn district, and reduction of number of pail closets.

Abolition of waste water closets.

Cleansing of the River Irwell.



Section E

HOUSING

## HOUSING

## 1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	51
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	51
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	26

## 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal notices :—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	11
--	----

## 3.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—

Undertakings accepted under Sec. 11 (3) ... ..	Nil
--	-----

## 4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding. No accurate figures are available. Complete survey of district necessary in order to assess degree of overcrowding.

## 5.—Clearance Area Procedure. No action during the year.

## NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

(a)	By the Local Authority (Permanent) ... ..	33
(b)	By the Local Authority (Temporary) ... ..	4
(c)	By Private Enterprise ... ..	4

## Housing Conditions.

The majority of the houses in the district are stone built, consisting of two rooms up and two rooms down; conveniences such as hot water systems, baths, etc. are absent in many cases. Approximately 53% of the houses have baths, and 71% have fresh water closets.

From a repair point of view houses which are the subject of unconfirmed clearance orders present the main problem. The majority of stone houses suffer from some degree of dampness.

Some idea of the extent of the housing shortage can be judged from the following figures which show the number of families applying for Council Houses.

<i>Total No. of Separate Family Units applying for</i>			
	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>2-Bedroomed Houses:</i>	<i>3-Bedroomed Houses:</i>
Without separate houses	23	70	13
With separate houses	64	155	116

The present position as to real housing need and to overcrowding cannot be accurately assessed without a comprehensive survey.



Section F

INSPECTION AND  
SUPERVISION  
OF FOOD

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**(a) Milk Supply.***Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.*

No. of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) Own dairies in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Dairy farms in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
(c) Premises outside the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

*The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.*

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by local authority during 1950 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
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*The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.*

No. of licences issued in respect of heat-treated milk.

Retail distributors:—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

**Improvements to Dairies.**

One Dairy enlarged and provided with large refrigerator.

All unsatisfactory samples of milk produced in this district are reported to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who is now responsible for production of milk.

Notification of five tuberculous samples out of sixty-six samples of milk, were forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Ministry carried out four veterinary inspections of cattle in this district. Three animals were seized and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938; one animal had been disposed of prior to the veterinary investigation taking place. One veterinary inspection took place outside the area of this Authority.

There was a marked rise in the percentage of tuberculous milk samples, from 2.7% in 1949 to 7.57% in 1950. These all occurred in ungraded milks, and emphasises the need for the pasteurisation of all milk.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

The following table shows the results of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue	Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Undesignated ... ..	78	—	—	67	11	43	—	—	125
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Pasteurised ... ..	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	40
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	11	—	—	9	2	6	—	—	17
Accredited ... ..	19	—	—	18	1	11	—	—	31
Sterilised ... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals ... ..	135	6	—	115	14	61	21	—	222



**(b) Ice Cream.**

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers	...	2
Registered Retail Manufacturers	... ..	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use)	... ..	33

In January, 1949, the Council adopted five Codes of Practice approved by the Lancs. County Council, covering the manufacture, transportation, storing and sale of ice cream. All persons dealing with this product were circulated with the appropriate Code, and this is now the standard required in all premises.

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture ...	27	5	1	2	32	3	35
Not Local Manufacture	22	3	6	1	25	7	32
Totals ... ..	49	8	7	3	57	10	67

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

# Ramsbottom Urban District Council

## WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1935	1,870	715	2,585	2,745	6,051	8,796
1936	1,380	328	1,708	1,861	3,086	4,947
1937	1,626	102	1,728	2,476	2,412	4,888
1938	145	119	264	92	2,206	2,298
1939	179	108	287	570	1,184	1,754
1940	1,062	992	2,054	1,761	8,052	9,813
1941	134	696	830	1,430	7,697	9,127
1942	432	604	1,036	916	4,812	5,728
1943	358	520	878	1,307	5,366	6,673
1944	Nil	409	409	2,562	5,535	8,097
1945	124	890	1,014	2,688	6,077	8,765
1946	Nil	1,192	1,192	1,215	7,488	8,703
1947	508	949	1,257	1,898	4,814	6,712
1948	175	996	1,171	4,296	4,563	8,859
1949	702	1,307	2,009	5,121	10,500	15,621
1950	1,790	1,654	3,444	2,961	8,155	11,116
Totals	10,285	11,581	21,866	33,899	87,998	121,897

**Ramsbottom Urban District Council**  
**CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1939-1950**

55

Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1939	1,181	1,181	2	15	1.4	1	68	5.8
1940	5,572	5,572	*	*	*	*	*	*
1941	6,604	6,604	1	*	*	9	*	*
1942	3,949	3,949	2	*	*	5	*	*
1943	3,935	3,935	2	*	*	7	*	*
1944	3,549	3,549	Nil	*	*	12	*	*
1945	3,730	3,730	1	*	*	15	*	*
1946	4,200	4,200	Nil	*	*	7	*	*
1947	2,266	2,266	2	*	*	10	*	*
1948	2,979	2,979	1	154	5.2	23	159	6.11
1949	6,157	6,157	4	283	4.66	33	460	8.01
1950	7,422	7,422	11	284	3.97	17	422	5.91

\* No record kept of actual numbers ; record of weights only.

**(c) Meat and Food Inspection.****(i) MEAT.**

During the year all the pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory in the district have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below.

**CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED**

Number killed	...	...	...	...	...	7,422
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	7,422
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</b>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	...	...	...	...	...	11
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	...	284
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3.97
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>						
Whole Carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	...	17
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	...	422
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	5.91

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption:

	Whole Carcasses and organs pounds	Part Carcasses and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	1,790	1,654	3,444
Tuberculosis only	2,961	8,155	11,116
Totals	4,751	9,809	14,560

The above figures include 244 pigs slaughtered for private consumption of which parts were surrendered. Due to the increased number of pigs slaughtered, inspection took place on nine Sundays during the year.

## (ii) OTHER FOODS.

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption.

	Butter	...	...	...	...	56	lbs.
	Cheese	...	...	...	...	14	lbs.
	Bacon	...	...	...	...	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
	Fish	...	...	...	...	140	lbs.
60	Rabbits	...	...	...	...	180	lbs.
23	Tins Ham	...	...	...	...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
34	Tins Meat	...	...	...	...	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
104	Tins Milk	...	...	...	...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
27	Tins Fish	...	...	...	...	10	lbs.
52	Tins Vegetables	...	...	...	...	53	lbs.
17	Tins Soup	...	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
34	Tins Fruit	...	...	...	...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
							<hr/>
							823 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
							<hr/>

## (iii) FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 relating to the sampling of food for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its County Sanitary Officer, Mr. J. Eckersley.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 88 samples were obtained in the Ramsbottom District, a decrease of 2 on the year 1949.

Fifty-nine of the samples were milk, and 29 other foods comprising:—

3 Soup, canned	2 Butter
1 Dried sage and onion Stuffing	1 Dried onions
1 Dried sage	5 Ice cream
2 Boric ointment	2 Epsom salts
2 Aspirin tablets	1 Shredded beef suet with flour
3 Blancmange powder	2 Shredded beef suet
2 British sherry	2 British Ruby wine

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1 informal milk.	Deficient 16.6% fat.	Further sample taken.
1 formal milk.	The freezing point indicated the presence of 2.1% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 formal milk.	Deficient 6.9% solids not fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 5.1% of extraneous water.	Prosecution. Vendor fined £1 1s. 0d. and £9 9s. 0d. costs.

#### (d) Lancashire County Council

##### (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938.

Under Section 115 and Section 116 of this Act, the under-mentioned premises and person were registered:

Premises for the sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	9
Hawker of Fish	...	...	...	...	1

### **(e) Licensed Premises.**

A survey of twenty-eight licensed premises was carried out. In all, nine owners were communicated with in regard to defects and unsatisfactory conditions at thirteen separate premises.

In five public houses beer was being drawn through lead pipes, a practice that is deprecated. Six samples of beer were submitted to the County Analyst. Lead varied in parts per million from 0.5 to 1.3.

In three public houses the pipes have been replaced by stainless steel, in the others, tin-lined lead pipes were in use, and the samples were considered safe.

### **(f) Clean Food.**

- (i) The Council adopted a Code of Practice for shops, stalls and vehicles drawn up by a Committee consisting of the Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of the seven Local Authorities in No. 12 Health Division, and the County Borough of Bury. This Code sets out in detail what is considered to be "good practice" for the various food trades in the day to day running of their businesses.
- (ii) The Council approved a display card on clean food for distribution to all food shops. The card seeks the co-operation of the customer and trader in keeping both premises and food in a clean condition.
- (iii) The Council adopted Bye-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, on 22nd May, 1950.









